

# Pathways Taken by Young People Beyond 16



The Annual Activity  
Survey

Moving On - 2006

# Moving On–2006

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Annual Activity Survey 2006

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# **Moving On–2006:**

## **Pathways Taken by Young People Beyond 16**

Annual Activity Survey 2006

### **1. Introduction**

This report gives the results of the 2006 Annual Activity Survey, undertaken by Connexions services, which provides information about the early pathways taken by young people in England beyond their compulsory education.

Since 1996 the Department has required the reporting of activity data for former Year 11 pupils as part of its contract with the organisations providing careers and connexions services. For three years (1999 to 2001) this requirement was extended to include the status of the whole cohort of 17/18 year olds - those who completed Year 11 in the previous year. Since 2002 the Department has not required this information to be reported centrally, but many services have continued to collect this and other information locally.

This report therefore only covers Year 11 leavers in 2006.

The data from the Annual Activity Survey provides valuable information at both national and local level on the early transition of young people from compulsory education.

It can inform young people, their teachers, parents and advisers, and the research community of the early post-16 pathways taken by recent cohorts of young people. Many Connexions services publish their own local information and make it available to schools and a range of other local partners.

Gender and ethnic breakdowns are provided for the Year 11 data, as is progression information for those with Learning Difficulties and Disabilities.

The occupational distribution of jobs and training chosen by young people at 16 is a useful source of information about the youth labour market.

## 2. Young People completing Year 11 in 2006: the National Picture

In the autumn of 2006, Connexions services sought to identify the activity of all young people who had completed Year 11 that year. The total figure, obtained from information from schools, local education authorities and other agencies, was 630,558. This represents 96% of the estimated population for this cohort.

Virtually all maintained schools, both mainstream and special, provide information on students and their addresses to careers services. A proportion of independent schools also provide information, although in some, details are only available for pupils with whom the local service has had direct contact. Connexions services also have information on young people who are in Pupil Referral Units, hospital units and Young Offenders Institutions, as well as those who are educated at home.

### Headline Figures

Table 1 shows the headline figures for 2006. The vast majority of young people completing Year 11 (87.2 %) continued in full-time learning to develop their skills and abilities beyond their attainments at school. This figure comprises those still in full-time education, those in government supported training, and those in jobs with some structured training, some of which was government funded.

Connexions services were in contact with 97% of the Year 11 pupils known to them, leaving 20,400 young people unaccounted for. Of these, 9,300 (1.5% of the whole cohort) had moved out of a service's operational area and their status was not, or could not be, obtained. A further 270 refused to participate in the survey leaving around 11,000 who were believed to have remained in the operational area but did not respond to a range of follow-up approaches.

Around 9% of the cohort (over 60,000) was known not to be engaged in **full-time** learning. Some of these were in employment without recognised training (2.2% of the cohort), and some (around 1%) were in part time education, employment or training. The majority however, over 7% of the cohort, were either not economically active (around 1% of these were looking after family or unable to work because of long term illness or pregnancy) or not in any formal activity. At least some of those in the 'No Response' category are also likely to be in these categories, so the total for those not in learning in Autumn 2006 could be as high as 62,000.

**Table 1– Headline figures on the Activity status of young people completing Year 11 in 2006**

in full time learning or work		In part time learning or work	Not settled	status not known		In contact
In full-time learning	Employment without planned training			Moved out of contact	No response	
<b>87.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>96.8</b>

### 3. Behind the headlines in 2006

Table 2 gives a more detailed picture of the status of the 2005/2006 Year 11 cohort. The shaded rows (with offset figures) are subsets of the rows immediately above.

**Table 2 –Activity Status in Autumn 2006 of young people completing Year 11 in 2006**

Activity status	Number	Percentage (%)
Full-time education	491,131	77.9%
Government supported training	35,042	5.6%
- training scheme funded by Government	17,534	2.8%
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	17,508	2.8%
Employment outside Government supported training	37,424	5.9%
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding	23,553	3.7%
- job without planned training	13,871	2.2%
Not settled	46,176	7.3%
- economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment	41,941	6.7%
- not active in the labour market	4,235	0.7%
Moved out of contact of Connexions/careers service	9,297	1.5%
No response to follow-up	10,885	1.7%
Refused to Participate	270	0.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>630,558</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note: Row totals may not correspond to the sum of the subcategories, nor the overall total to the sum of rows due to independent rounding effects

## Participation in full-time learning

The 2006 statistics show an increase to 87.2% in the proportion of young people who remain committed to full-time learning five months after completion of compulsory schooling. This represents an increase of nearly 10 percentage points since 1996. This increase is in line with the Government's goal of raising achievement and skills, and may be partly related to participation targets set for Connexions services and to the national introduction of Education Maintenance Allowance which has been piloted in some areas since 1999. The Education Maintenance Allowance (EMA) is paid directly to young people who stay on in further education after they reach statutory leaving age. Young people may also receive bonuses if they remain on their course and make good progress with their learning. Full-time learning includes education, training and employment where the latter includes structured, planned training, funded either by the government or by employers.

Young people who enter employment without formal training are gaining experience of work and acquiring some skills, and they are learning how to perform the tasks required by the job. However, they are not continuing with planned or quality learning which may develop transferable skills. Analytical work consistently shows that those with only basic skills and learning are likely to be disadvantaged in later life in terms of employment and earnings.

Regional differences in the proportions engaged in full-time learning are shown in Section 5, where it is clear that the East of England has the largest percentage in this category (87.6) and Yorkshire and the Humber has the lowest (85.7%) although this in itself is 5 percentage points above the 1996 figure. Table 3 shows those areas of the country (Connexions service operational areas) with the lowest and highest percentages of young people in full-time learning. Table 4 presents the same information by Local Education Authority Area.

**Table 3 –Connexions Partnership Areas with lowest and highest percentages in full-time learning**

<b>In full-time learning – highest figures</b>	<b>%</b>
Surrey CXP	92.1
Coventry & Warwick CXP	92.0
West of England CXP	90.6
Essex Southend & Thurrock CXP	90.5
Cheshire & Warrington CXP	90.4
<b>National</b>	<b>84.9</b>
<b>In full-time learning – lowest figures</b>	
Leicester CXP	84.6
South Yorkshire CXP	84.5
Black Country CXP	84.1
Birmingham & Solihull CXP	84.0
Wiltshire & Swindon CXP	83.1

**Table 4 –Local Education Authority Areas with lowest and highest percentages in full-time learning**

<b>In full-time learning – highest figures</b>	<b>%</b>
Rutland LEA	94.3
North Somerset LEA	93.0
Bath & North East Somerset LEA	92.7
South Gloucestershire	92.6
Lewisham LEA	92.6
<b>National</b>	<b>84.9</b>
<b>In full-time learning – lowest figures</b>	
Middlesbrough LEA	81.5
City of Nottingham LEA	81.4
Hammersmith & Fulham LEA	80.5
Bournemouth LEA	80.2
City of London LEA	73.4

## Full-time Education

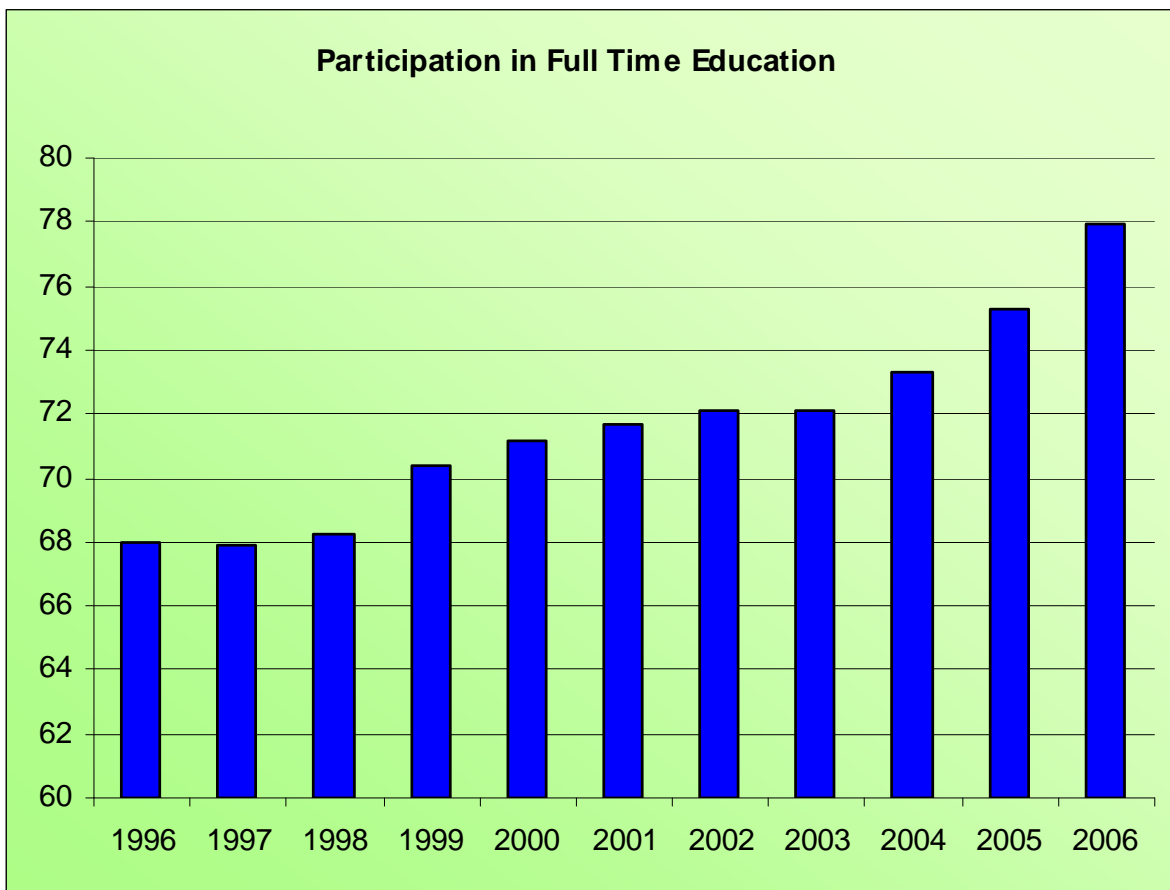
The 2006 Survey continues to show a high proportion of young people continuing in full-time education that we have seen in the last few years. The figure of 77.9% in the 2006 survey is 2.5% higher than last year and 10% higher than the 1996 figure. All regions saw an increase in the number of young people in full-time education, generally continuing the recent pattern of regions with the lowest existing participation rates showing the most marked increases, with the exception of West Midlands who are showing an increase of over 3 percentage points on 2005.

Whilst the national figure was 77.9%, the regional variation ranged from 73.4% in Yorkshire and the Humber to 83% in London, although both regions show an improvement of over 2% on the 2005 figure. As in last years survey the local areas with the lowest and highest figures were South Yorkshire, with 69.3% and Surrey at 85.1%, although both of these figures represent a significant increase on the 2005 data.

Many factors will have influenced local change, including the availability and marketing of appropriate post-16 education, the job and training options in the area, the impact of the Connexions Service and the positive effect on successes with Education Maintenance Allowances.

### Chart 1 - Participation in Full Time Education since 1996

The following chart shows the rise in participation in full time education nationally, since 1996 from 68% to over 77% in the 2006 survey.

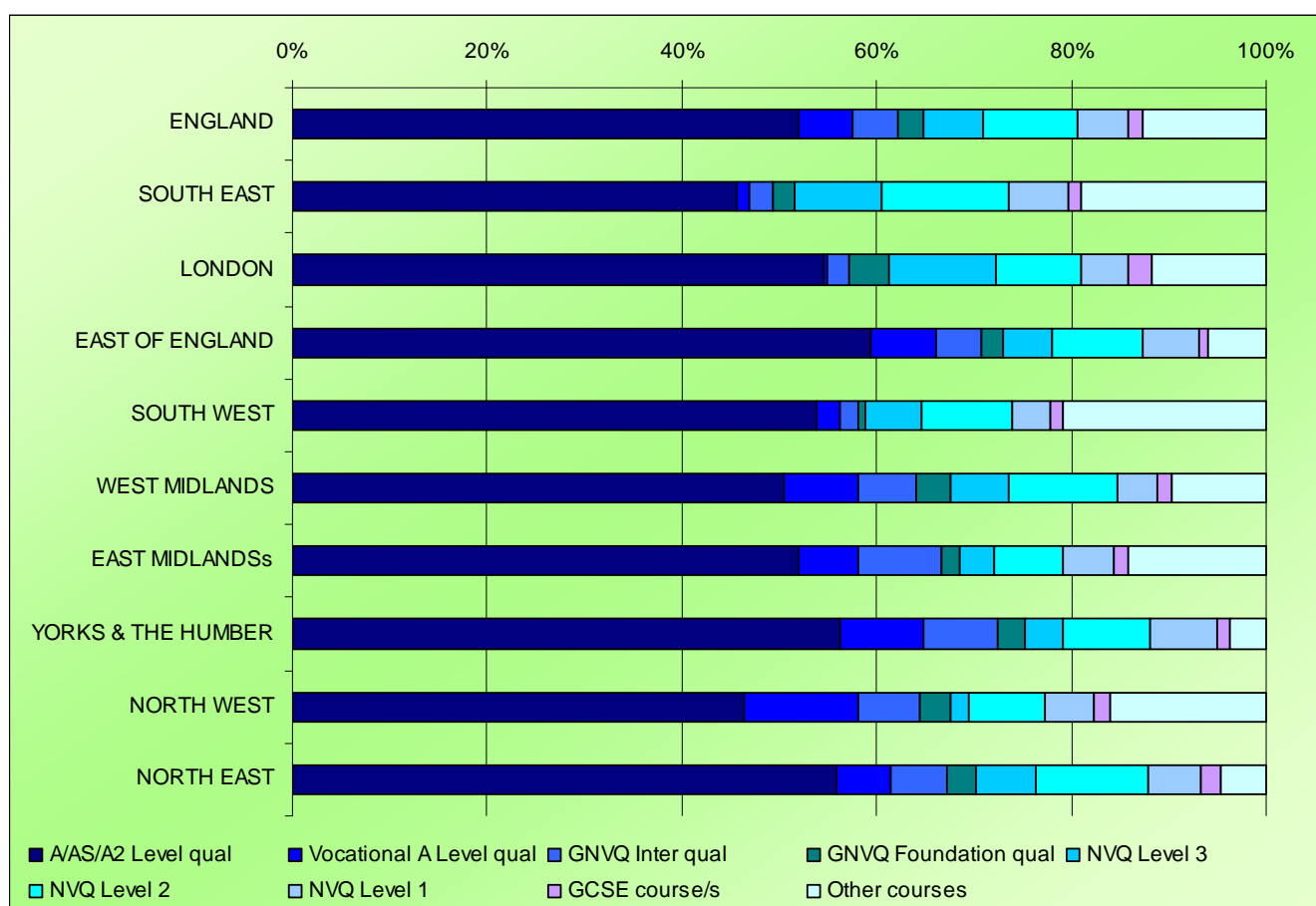




The Survey has maintained the detail on information available about the level of course studied by young people. The proportion of young people in full-time education and studying for the 'A/AS/A2' level qualifications as their main course has dropped slightly to 52% with another 5% studying for a vocational A level. In addition, 7% were studying for a GNVQ qualification, and 21% for NVQ level 1, 2 or 3. The balance is made up of GCSE courses – 2% and 'other' courses at 12%.

## Chart 2 - Analysis of qualification level by Region

The chart below shows a regional breakdown of qualifications studied by type.



## Government Supported Training

The trend of the proportion of young people participating in Government supported training has continued to fall, apart from the slight increase in GST in 2003. Overall in 2006 there were just over 39,000 young people (5.6 % of the cohort) either receiving training while employed (2.8%), or based at a training provider (2.8%).

There continues to be wide regional and local variation, as shown in Section 5. Generally speaking, there are higher levels of training in northern areas and lower rates in the south.

The lowest figure for 2006 was in Windsor and Maidenhead, with 0.9%, and the highest figure was 11.8%, in South Tyneside.

### Chart 3 – Participation in Government Supported Training

The chart below shows the general decline in numbers participating in Government supported training from over 10% in 1996 to under 6% in 2006.



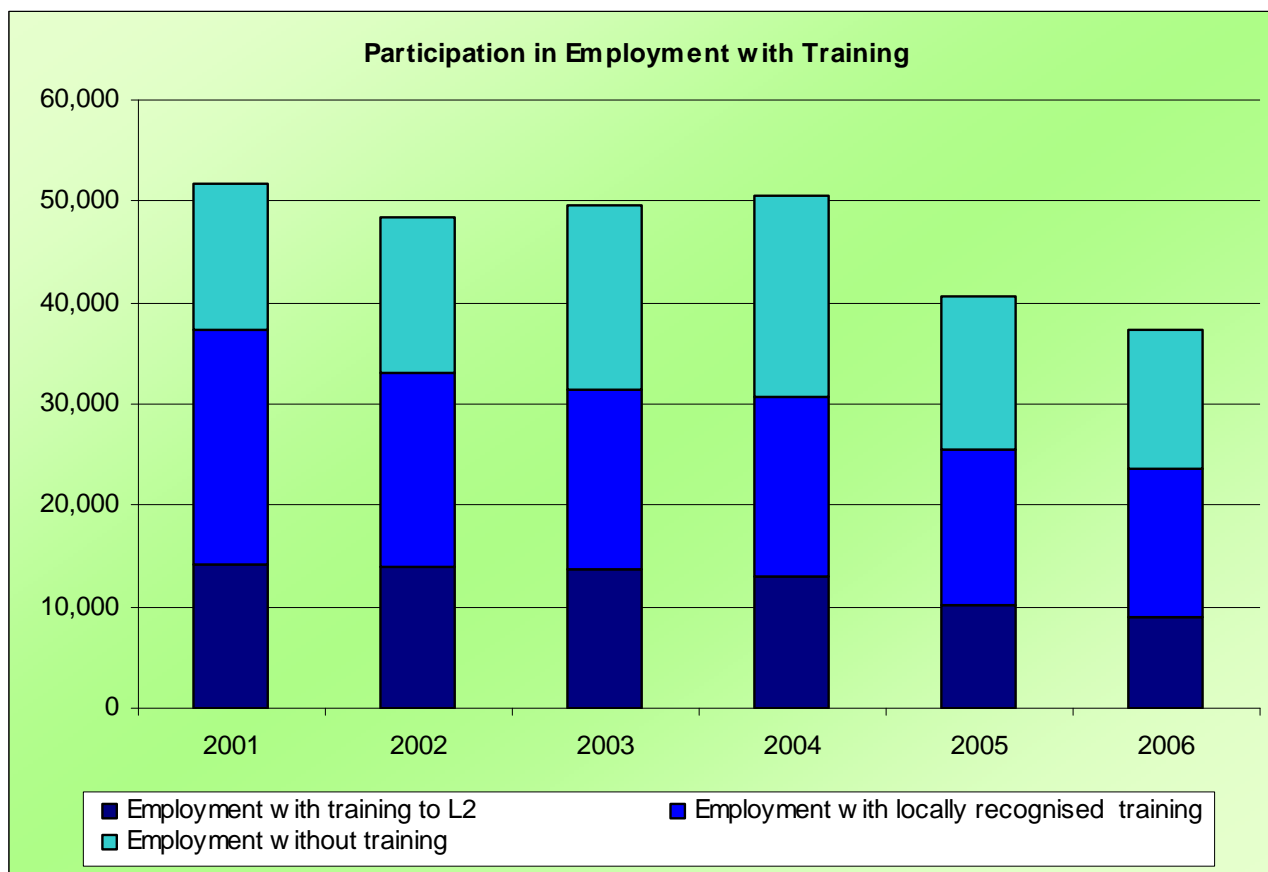
The 2006 survey shows that half of young people in government supported training had solely training status, based at a provider (Table 5). This represents 2.8% of the total cohort, a slightly lower figure than last year, and continuing the year on year reduction in this group since 1996. Another 2.8% of the cohort (the remaining 50% of those in GST) had employed status (whether on an Apprenticeship or through local LSC branded training provision).

## Employment

The proportion of young people in employment has remained almost constant for the last five years at around 8 to 9% of those finishing compulsory education, however the figures for 2005 dropped to 6.6% (40,700), and figures for 2006 have dropped even further with only 5.9% (37,500) of year 11 leavers being in employment.

### Chart 4 – Employment with Training

This chart shows the rapid decline in number of 16 year olds in employment



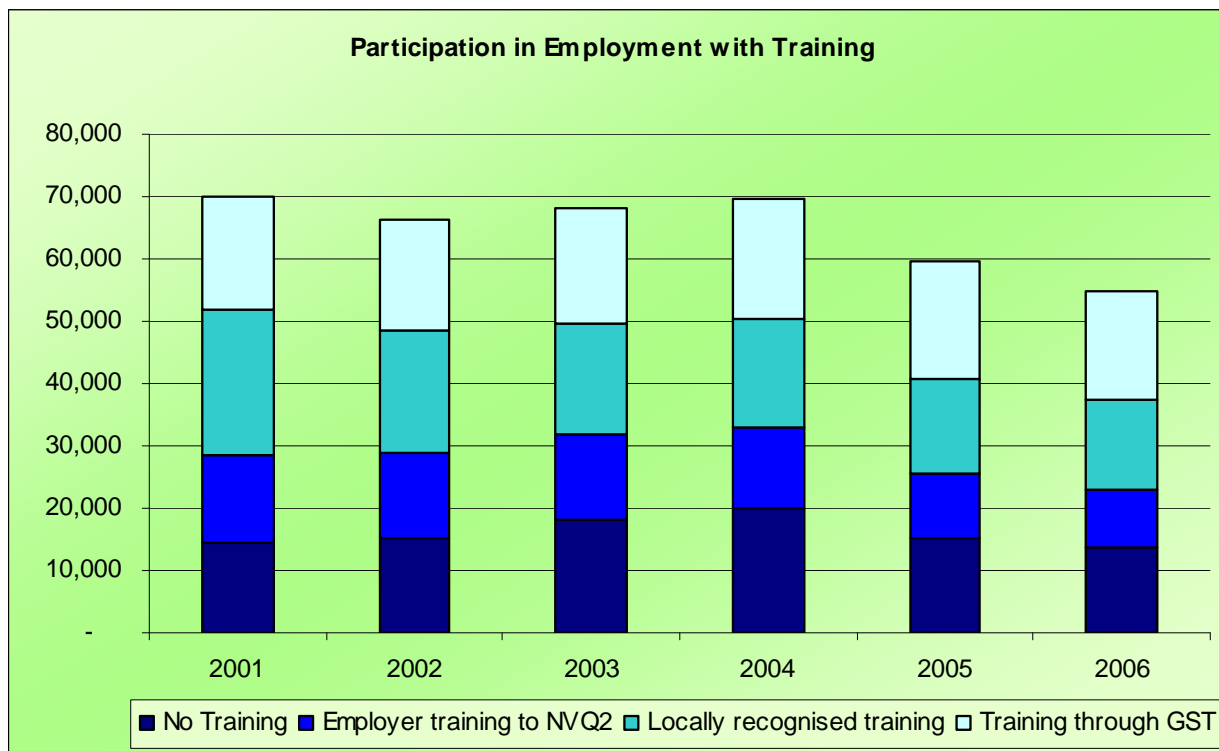
If we include those in government supported training as part of their job, the employment figure increases to around 8%.

Of those in employment (including GST) at the time of the Survey, 75% were in some form of planned and recognised training. Of those in jobs with planned training, the majority –57% – were in jobs with training funded through Government supported training, this changes the trend over the last few years where employer funded training was the significantly higher category.

## Training provided by the employer

Some young people receive planned training (usually leading to a qualification) in employment which is funded solely by the employer. Over recent years there has been a noticeable increase in the numbers of young people so employed. In 2006, 60% of those in employment (5% of the cohort) were recorded as being in a job with such training.

### Chart 5 – Employment with training



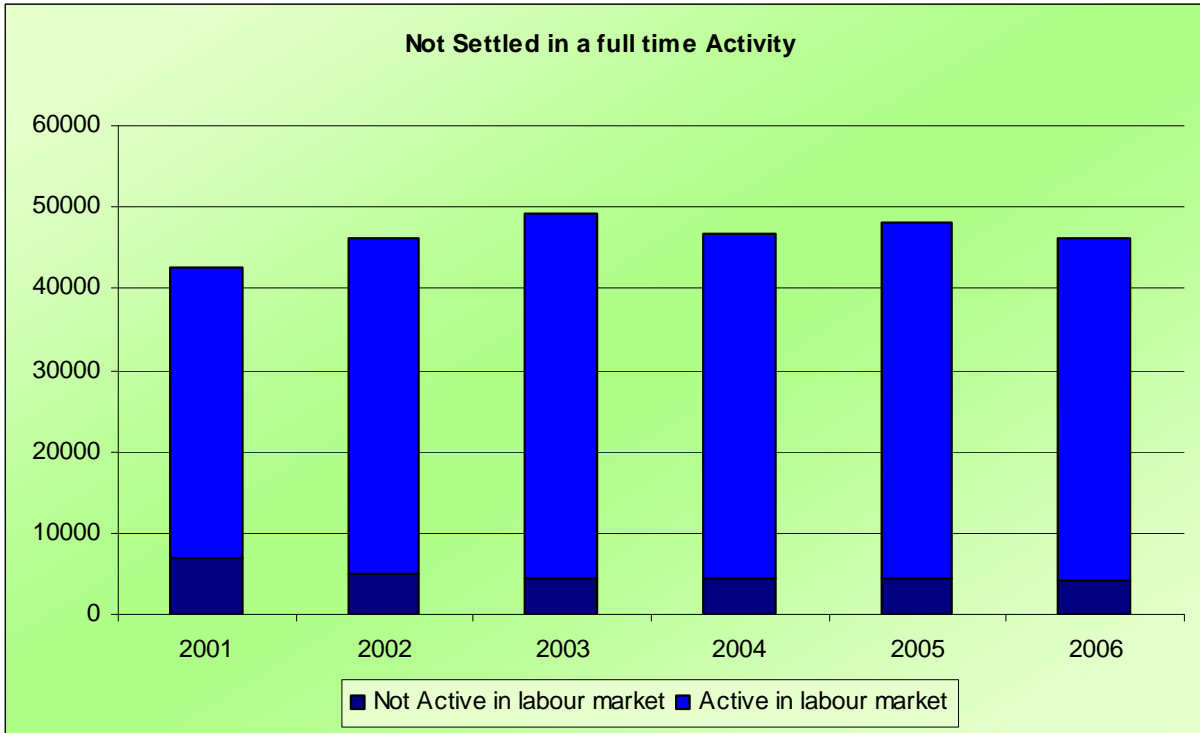
As in previous years, a note of caution is needed in relation to training which is locally recognised; the national definition of 'recognised training' allows individual services to work to their own interpretation of this guidance, in order to meet the needs of their own area

### Young people who were 'Not Settled in a full time activity' at the time of the Survey

There are over 46,000 young people who were not settled in full-time education, training or employment. This represents 7.3 % of the cohort, a significant drop on the 2003 figure of 8.1% and is more in keeping with the trends of the previous few years in showing a reduction in the numbers not settled in a **full time** activity. Although the size of this group remains a source of concern, the figure also reflects the success of Connexions services in maintaining contact with more young people in situations which previously may have led them to disappear from the official lists.

The halving of the 'No contact' figure over the past five years has contributed to a purely statistical effect of increasing those 'Not Settled'; the young people in question are simply now known to be out of learning or work.

## Chart 6 - Not Settled



The 'Not Settled' group of young people can be divided into two main subgroups. Firstly there are those who are not economically active in the labour market. There are a variety of reasons for this, such as health problems, travelling abroad, being in custody or in having family circumstances that do not support full-time learning. Less than 1% of the national cohort falls into this subgroup, a continuing reduction on the last four years. The remainder of young people who are described as 'not settled in a full time activity' may be economically active outside the home, but they are not engaged in **full-time** work or learning. Of this group, 16% (7,000) were involved in part time employment, education or training activities. The remainder (34,000) were believed to be without formal work or learning. The nature of work in the informal economy, however, makes it difficult to identify those who may have casual or illegal employment. Information is not sought about how many of the 'Not Settled' group are waiting for a training placement or between jobs.

### Activity status unknown

A striking finding in the Survey results over the last few years has been the fall in the number of young people who could not be contacted by their Connexions service/ Careers Service. The 2006 survey gives a figure of 1.8%, an all time low, compared to 4.2% in 1998. This shows that services have maintained their efforts to trace or retain contact with young people, using a variety of means (e.g. personal outreach and home visits, sustained telephone enquires using call centre technology, and requests to partner agencies). The survey can also identify those young people who have refused to participate in the Survey, rather than just recording them as not responding, this figure has also reduced to only 270 young people nationally.

There are still variations in the 'No Response' figures between services, for example LA areas Rutland; St Helens; Cheshire; Plymouth; Isle of Wight; Warrington; Portsmouth;

Torbay; Lincolnshire; Rotherham; Derbyshire; Sunderland; Devon; Wirral; Cornwall; Warwickshire; Shropshire; Oldham; Hampshire; Halton; City of Peterborough; Bury; Coventry; City of Derby; South Gloucestershire; Swindon; Herefordshire; Cumbria; Stockton-On-Tees; Sefton; Slough; Cambridgeshire; Doncaster; Wigan; Stockport; Hounslow; Worcestershire; Bournemouth; Somerset; Dorset; Nottinghamshire; Staffordshire; Barnsley; Hillingdon; Oxfordshire; Surrey all have a non response rate of less than 1%. At the other end of the scale North Lincolnshire; Redcar & Cleveland; Hartlepool; Milton Keynes; Newham; Tower Hamlets; Middlesbrough; Hackney; Haringey; all have a non response rate of over 5%.

Finally, less than 1.5 % of the cohort is reported as having moved out of contact with their local Connexions or careers service. This may be a move abroad or to somewhere else in the country. The range is from 6% in Somerset to 0% in many areas. Services are asked to continue to seek the activity status of young people if a new address within the UK is known.

## **Young people with additional needs**

The definition adopted by Connexions and Careers services changed in 1999, following a Task Force examination of careers work with young people having additional needs. Those included have been identified by schools/LEAs in the course of the statementing process in special or mainstream schools, as having equivalent health or learning difficulties.

The group includes clients with:-

- physical disabilities, including complex and multiple disabilities;
- sensory impairments;
- brain injuries;
- moderate or severe learning difficulties;
- specific learning difficulties;
- mental health difficulties;
- other long-standing medical conditions that have a significant impact on daily life and which may have an effect on choice of opportunities e.g. epilepsy, severe arthritic conditions;
- emotional and behavioural difficulties that are of sufficient severity as to require (or have required during compulsory education) specialist educational provision.

Table 7 – The status of Year 11 completers with special needs compared with the whole cohort (%)

Activity status	Young people with special needs	All young people*
Full-time education	64.9%	77.9%
Government supported training	9.2%	5.6%
- training scheme funded by Government	6.2%	2.8%
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	3.0%	2.8%
Employment outside Government supported training	8.4%	5.9%
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding	4.7%	3.7%
- job without planned training	3.7%	2.2%
Not settled	13.5%	7.3%
- economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment	12.0%	6.7%
- not active in the labour market	1.5%	0.7%
Moved out of contact of Connexions	1.5%	1.5%
No response to follow-up	3.3	1.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64681</b>	<b>630558</b>

\* these figures are for the total cohort including young people with special needs

Table 7 shows considerable differences between the early post-16 activities of young people with special needs compared with the whole cohort. For example, the proportion in full-time learning is only 79% for those with special needs, compared with 87% of all young people.

Whilst there are significantly fewer in full-time education, there are more young people with special needs in all kinds of training and employment. The proportion for those in the 'Not settled' category is almost double that for the group as a whole and it is of concern that 'No Response' rate is higher.

Information is available for over 11,000 young people with additional needs on the types of work and training they entered on leaving school.

This shows a concentration of the group in the most unskilled occupations and a significantly lower proportion in clerical, personal services and secretarial work.

## 4. Comparisons with previous years

### Recent trends

Comparison of the full Activity Survey results for those completing Year 11 is now available for the last eight years, and is shown in Table 8.

**Table 8 – Comparison of activity status from Autumn 1996 to Autumn 2006 of young people completing Year 11**

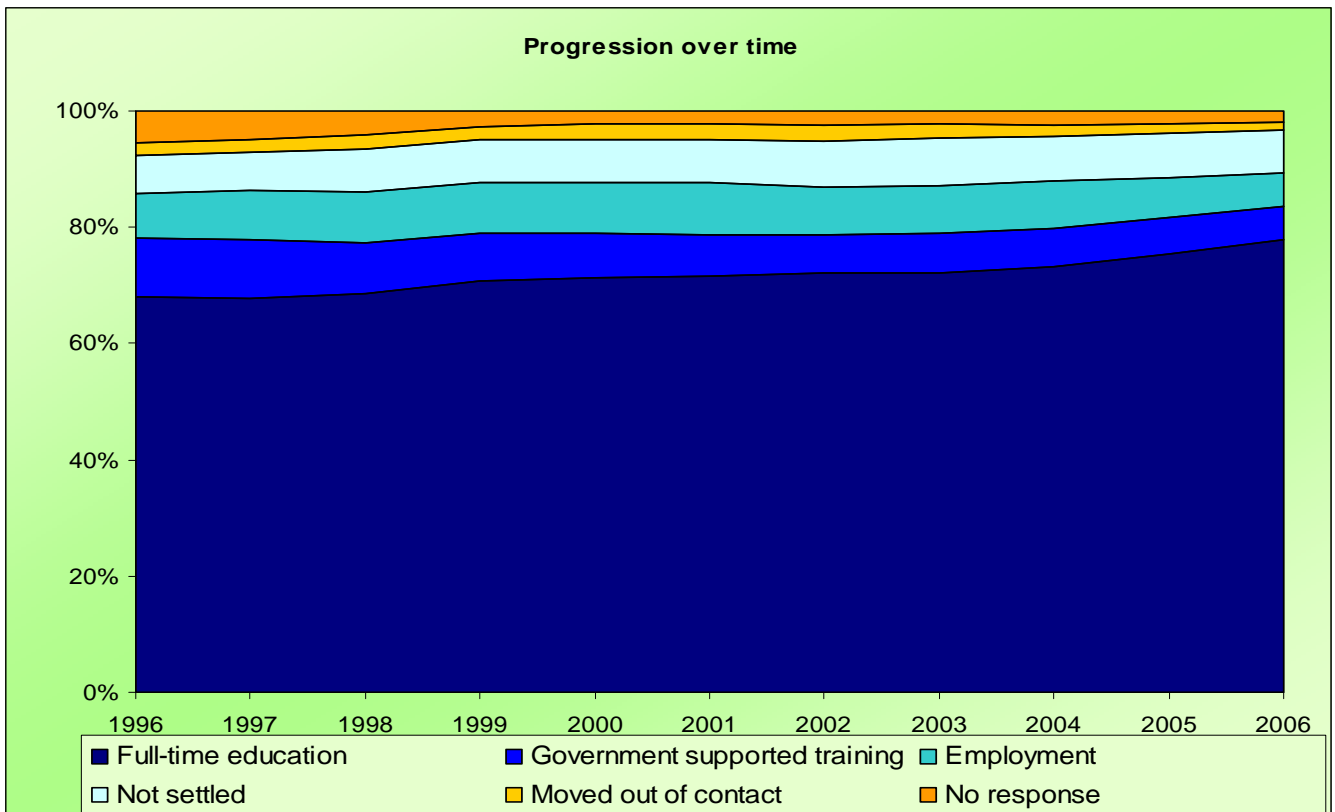
Activity status	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Full-time education	68.0	67.9	68.5	70.6	71.3	71.7	72.1	72.1	73.3	75.3	77.9
Government supported training	10.1	10.0	8.7	8.4	7.7	7.1	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.3	5.6
- training scheme funded by Government	8.0	7.0	5.8	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.3	
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	2.1	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	
Employment outside Government supported training	7.9	8.5	9.0	8.6	8.7	8.9	8.2	8.2	8.1	6.6	5.9
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding	2.9	3.7	4.8	4.9	5.8	6.4	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.1	
- job without planned training	5.0	4.8	4.2	3.7	2.9	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.2	2.5	
Not settled	6.5	6.5	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.8	8.1	7.5	7.8	7.3
- not active in the labour market	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	
- economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment	5.4	5.4	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.1	7.0	7.3	6.8	7.0	
Moved out of contact	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.5
No response to follow-up/ Refused to Participate	5.6	4.9	4.2	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.2	1.7
<b>Total in Survey</b>	<b>562,107</b>	<b>561,307</b>	<b>553,269</b>	<b>563,877</b>	<b>570,279</b>	<b>582,886</b>	<b>592,329</b>	<b>608,771</b>	<b>625,998</b>	619,153	630,558
<b>of which in full time learning</b>	<b>81.0%</b>	<b>81.5%</b>	<b>82.0%</b>	<b>84.0%</b>	<b>84.8%</b>	<b>85.2%</b>	<b>84.4%</b>	<b>84.2%</b>	<b>84.9%</b>	85.9%	87.2%

Note: Row totals may not correspond to the sum of the subcategories, nor the overall total to the sum of rows due to independent rounding effects



The information presented in Table 8 shows the following main points:

- a year on year increase in the number of young people continuing in full-time education with a significant rise in 2005 and 2006; as mentioned earlier this could reflect the national roll out of education maintenance allowance.
- a general decline in the numbers relying on government supported training,
- a drop in the last two years in the proportion of young people in employment
- an increase in the proportion 'Not Settled' in full-time education, training or employment (although as mentioned earlier, this level is partly due to services maintaining contact with, and therefore knowing the situation of, those not in learning); it is encouraging to note the drop from 2003 to 2004 has been maintained.
- the substantial fall, from 5.6% in 1996 to 1.5% of those not in contact with their Connexions\Careers service in the autumn after Year 11.



## Longer term comparisons

The Annual Activity Survey continues the data series stretching back to the mid-1980s in the form of School Leaver Destination Surveys. These were previously conducted and published by the Careers Service on a voluntary basis. However, it is not possible to make exact comparisons with data earlier than that from 1996 because of changes introduced in 1996 with the first Activity Survey in terms of timing and definitions used.

A summary of the figures for England since 1991 is shown in Table 9. For ease of comparison, the Activity Survey data are presented here in the more limited set of categories contained in the published Destination reports.

**Table 9 – Comparison over time: Destination Survey and Activity Survey data (%)**

	Full-time education	Training supported by Government funding	Employment (including jobs with training outside GST)	Not in full-time education, training or employment	Activity/ destination not known, or left area	Number of young people on records
1991	60.7	14.7	10.3	8.7	5.6	522,829
1992	65.0	13.3	7.8	8.8	5.3	500,231
1993	68.0	12.5	6.9	6.3	6.4	481,141
1994	68.1	11.7	7.6	6.0	6.6	494,758
1995	67.6	10.5	8.0	6.7	7.2	540,658
1996*	68.0	10.1	7.9	6.5	7.6	562,107
1997	67.9	10.0	8.5	6.5	7.2	561,307
1998	68.5	8.7	9.0	7.2	6.5	553,269
1999	70.6	8.4	8.6	7.3	5.0	563,877
2000	71.3	7.7	8.7	7.3	4.9	570,279
2001	71.7	7.1	8.9	7.3	4.9	582,886
2002	72.1	6.7	8.2	7.8	5.2	592,329
2003	72.1	6.9	8.2	8.1	4.7	608,771
2004	73.3	6.6	8.1	7.5	4.5	625,998
2005	75.3	6.3	6.6	7.8	3.9	618,273
2006	77.9	5.6	5.9	7.3	3.2	630,558

\* data from 1996 onward to a slightly different definition and methodology

## 5. Regional and local data for those completing Year 11 in 2006

### Regional analysis

Table 10 shows data for each Government Office region against two of the priorities to increase post-16 participation rates in learning and contact/follow-up rates. The regions are arranged in a standard order adopted throughout the publication. However, there is a familiar geographical pattern, as reported in previous *'Moving On'* reports and other statistical and research sources: southern areas – apart from London – have higher participation rates in learning (primarily through education rates) than northern areas. The East of England has the greatest proportion in learning (88.6%) and Yorkshire and the Humber region the smallest (85.7%), but these figures show a marked improvement on all previous years' data.

As a crucial first step to increasing post-16 participation rates, Connexions services have been required to improve the follow-up and tracking of young people who might otherwise break contact. The last column of figures in Table 10 shows comparative percentages. The North West leads the field, with the services in this region being in contact with over 98% of young people on their lists. Services in London, still managed to remain in contact with just under 95% of their Year 11 completers even with a large mobile population as well as areas of social disadvantage, an improvement of nearly 2 percentage points on 2005.

**Table 10 – Headline regional data for those completing Year 11 in 2006**

	<b>In full-time learning</b>	<b>Not settled</b>	<b>In Contact</b>
ENGLAND	<b>87.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>96.7</b>
SOUTH EAST	<b>87.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>96.5</b>
LONDON	<b>87.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>94.7</b>
EAST OF ENGLAND	<b>88.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>97.4</b>
SOUTH WEST	<b>86.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>96.4</b>
WEST MIDLANDS	<b>87.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>96.9</b>
EAST MIDLANDS	<b>86.7</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>97.7</b>
YORKS & THE HUMBER	<b>85.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>96.8</b>
NORTH WEST	<b>87.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>97.8</b>
NORTH EAST	<b>86.1</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>96.9</b>

**Table 11 – Regional data for 2005 and 2006 of those completing Year 11 in that year (%)**

Table 11 presents more detailed information for the nine regions. The figures for 2005 are shaded, and those for 2006 are in bold.

	Full-time education	GST Training	GST Employed	Employment		Not settled	Moved out of contact	No response
				with training	no Training			
SOUTH EAST	78.4	1.8	6.2	3.8	2.4	7.0	1.4	2.9
	<b>80.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>
LONDON	80.6	1.8	3.2	1.4	1.8	6.6	2.3	4.3
	<b>83.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>
EAST OF ENGLAND	77.4	2.3	7.7	5.6	2.1	7.2	1.5	1.8
	<b>79.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>
SOUTH WEST	76.0	2.3	7.6	4.2	3.5	6.1	2.5	1.6
	<b>77.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>
WEST MIDLANDS	73.6	5.1	6.0	3.2	2.8	8.4	1.6	2.5
	<b>77.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>
EAST MIDLANDS	74.5	3.6	8.3	5.4	2.8	8.4	1.7	0.8
	<b>75.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>
YORKS & THE HUMBER	70.6	3.7	8.2	5.5	2.7	9.2	2.0	1.6
	<b>73.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
NORTH WEST	72.7	4.1	7.1	4.8	2.3	8.4	1.5	1.1
	<b>75.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>
NORTH EAST	70.8	7.7	5.0	3.3	1.7	10.4	0.8	2.1
	<b>73.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>
ENGLAND	75.4	3.3	6.6	4.1	2.5	7.8	1.7	2.1
	<b>77.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>

The numbers of young people staying in full-time education have risen quite sharply in some Regions for the sixth year running, most noticeably in the West Midlands in the last two years, with a 7.0% increase and in the North East with a 6% increase over the 2004 figure. The most significant increases were seen in Lewisham (11.9%); Birmingham (8.6%) and Bexley (8.3%) whilst a reduction was reported in some areas, the most significant are Rutland (3.4%); Halton (2.3%) and Wandsworth (2.3%).

All regions saw a decrease in young people engaged in non employed status government funded training programmes.

All regions show a reduction for the third year running in the number of young people entering employment - both into jobs with and without training.

Proportions in the 'Not Settled' group decreased in 2005 with the exception of the South West which rose very slightly., the best performance year on year was in the North East where the not settled figure is down by over 1%.

Services have continued to make good efforts to keep in contact with young people and all regions, but South West, have reported a reduction in those moving out of contact. There has again been a reduction in the number of young people not responding to the survey in most regions

### **Connexions Partnership areas**

The tables on the following pages set out the 2006 Activity Survey percentage figures for the areas covered by individual Connexions services grouped within Government Regional Office regions.

## South East

	Full time education	Government supported training			Employment			Not settled			Moved out of contact	No response	Survey-TOTAL	In Learning
		Total	Non employed status	Employed status	Total	With training	Without training	Total	Active	Not Active				
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>	80.8	3.6	1.1	2.5	5.4	3.5	1.9	6.6	6.1	0.5	1.3	2.2	96297	87.9
Berkshire	83.0	2.1	0.9	1.2	6.2	3.2	3.0	5.7	5.3	0.5	1.7	1.3	9241	88.3
Bracknell Forest	83.2	1.0	0.5	0.6	6.5	3.0	3.5	6.7	6.5	0.2	1.5	1.0	1073	87.2
Reading	76.9	1.7	0.9	0.8	8.1	3.2	4.9	10.4	9.6	0.8	1.8	1.1	1065	81.8
Slough	86.2	2.2	1.2	1.0	4.7	1.7	3.1	4.5	3.9	0.7	1.6	0.7	1475	90.1
West Berkshire	81.6	3.4	1.5	1.9	6.2	2.5	3.6	5.8	5.3	0.5	1.9	1.2	2058	87.5
Windsor & Maidenhead	87.0	0.9	0.2	0.7	5.6	3.7	1.8	3.2	2.9	0.3	1.4	1.8	1737	91.7
Wokingham	81.7	2.4	0.9	1.5	6.6	4.6	2.0	5.8	5.5	0.3	1.7	1.7	1833	88.8
South Central	79.9	3.9	1.1	2.8	5.0	3.2	1.8	8.4	7.9	0.6	2.1	0.5	21744	87.1
Hampshire	80.4	3.8	0.9	2.9	5.2	3.6	1.6	7.9	7.5	0.5	2.1	0.5	15292	87.8
Isle of Wight	81.9	4.0	2.2	1.8	3.7	2.3	1.3	7.5	6.4	1.1	2.7	0.1	1709	88.3
Portsmouth	77.6	4.2	1.9	2.3	5.3	2.0	3.3	9.8	9.2	0.6	2.9	0.2	2155	83.8
Southampton	77.7	4.4	0.8	3.6	4.4	2.9	1.5	10.9	10.1	0.8	1.2	1.3	2588	85.1
Kent & Medway	79.6	3.8	1.5	2.3	4.1	3.0	1.1	7.4	6.9	0.6	1.6	3.4	21862	86.5
Kent	80.0	3.6	1.2	2.4	4.2	3.1	1.1	7.1	6.6	0.6	1.8	3.2	18085	86.8
Medway	77.6	4.9	2.9	2.0	3.7	2.8	0.9	8.8	8.2	0.6	0.8	4.2	3777	85.3
Milton Keynes Ox & Bucks	79.7	4.4	1.0	3.4	7.2	4.9	2.3	5.5	5.0	0.5	0.0	3.2	15861	89.0
Buckinghamshire	83.0	3.2	0.7	2.5	6.0	5.4	0.5	3.0	2.8	0.2	0.0	4.7	6207	91.7
Milton Keynes	76.6	3.7	1.9	1.8	6.6	5.2	1.4	7.7	7.0	0.6	0.0	5.3	2858	85.6
Oxfordshire	77.9	5.8	0.9	4.9	8.6	4.2	4.4	6.7	6.1	0.7	0.0	0.9	6796	87.9
Surrey	85.1	2.8	0.8	1.9	5.8	4.3	1.4	4.7	4.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	10745	92.1
Sussex	80.8	3.5	1.1	2.4	5.0	2.6	2.5	5.9	5.3	0.5	1.5	3.3	16844	86.9
Brighton & Hove	77.1	4.7	2.1	2.6	4.5	2.8	1.7	8.8	7.9	0.9	0.0	4.9	2443	84.7
East Sussex	80.6	3.8	1.9	2.0	5.5	0.9	4.5	6.5	5.9	0.6	0.0	3.6	5613	85.4
West Sussex	82.0	2.9	0.2	2.7	4.9	3.5	1.4	4.7	4.2	0.4	2.8	2.7	8788	88.5

## London

	Full time education	Government supported training			Employment			Not settled			Moved out of contact	No response	Survey Total	In Learning
		Total	Non employed status	Employed status	Total	With training	Without training	Total	Active	Not Active				
LONDON	83.0	2.8	1.7	1.1	2.8	1.4	1.4	6.1	5.5	0.5	2.3	3.0	81155	83.0
Central London	83.5	3.1	2.7	0.4	1.6	0.7	1.0	6.8	5.9	0.9	1.2	3.4	11906	83.5
Camden	84.3	3.2	2.9	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.4	6.4	5.8	0.6	1.1	3.7	1575	84.3
Islington	75.2	6.4	6.0	0.5	2.8	0.9	1.9	11.4	10.0	1.4	0.9	3.0	1663	75.2
Kensington & Chelsea	86.1	2.6	1.8	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.8	6.4	5.4	1.0	0.1	3.2	718	86.1
Lambeth	87.0	1.4	1.3	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.9	5.9	4.8	1.1	1.4	2.5	1591	87.0
Southwark	83.7	3.6	3.1	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.9	5.4	4.6	0.8	1.4	3.6	2758	83.7
Wandsworth	83.9	1.6	1.1	0.5	1.9	0.8	1.1	6.9	6.1	0.9	1.7	3.8	2093	83.9
City of Westminster	85.6	2.6	2.4	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.6	5.6	4.8	0.7	1.1	3.8	1508	85.6
North London	83.8	2.8	1.9	0.9	2.1	1.2	0.9	5.4	5.0	0.4	1.3	4.6	12070	83.8
Barnet	87.8	1.7	1.1	0.5	1.7	1.2	0.6	4.1	3.8	0.3	0.6	4.1	3469	87.8
Enfield	84.7	3.0	1.8	1.2	2.3	1.3	1.1	4.8	4.5	0.3	0.8	4.4	3662	84.7
Haringey	83.0	2.5	2.3	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.6	5.7	5.3	0.4	1.1	6.7	2168	83.0
Waltham Forest	78.4	4.3	2.8	1.5	3.1	1.8	1.3	7.5	7.0	0.5	3.0	3.7	2771	78.4
South London	83.7	3.2	1.3	1.8	3.7	1.9	1.8	5.1	4.7	0.4	2.6	1.7	15500	83.7
Bromley	83.7	3.5	0.7	2.8	4.2	1.9	2.3	5.3	4.9	0.3	1.6	1.7	3827	83.7
Croydon	82.4	2.4	1.5	0.9	3.7	1.5	2.2	6.4	5.9	0.5	3.2	1.8	4251	82.4
Kingston-Upon-Thames	86.4	3.5	1.4	2.1	3.0	1.4	1.6	2.5	2.1	0.4	3.0	1.6	1593	86.4
Merton	78.2	4.9	3.1	1.8	4.2	3.6	0.7	5.2	4.5	0.7	5.7	1.8	1624	78.2
Richmond-Upon-Thames	86.1	1.9	0.6	1.3	3.8	2.2	1.6	4.1	3.7	0.3	2.4	1.7	1603	86.1
Sutton	85.9	3.5	1.3	2.1	3.0	1.7	1.3	5.1	4.8	0.3	1.2	1.3	2602	85.9
East London	81.3	3.1	1.9	1.2	3.3	1.8	1.5	6.9	6.3	0.6	1.9	3.5	26399	81.3
Barking & Dagenham	74.9	4.8	3.4	1.4	6.0	3.1	2.8	10.4	9.5	0.8	1.1	2.7	2179	74.9

	Full time education	Government supported training			Employment			Not settled			Moved out of contact	No response	Survey Total	In Learning
		Total	<i>Non employed status</i>	<i>Employed status</i>	Total	<i>With training</i>	<i>Without training</i>	Total	Active	Not Active				
Bexley	82.0	2.6	0.5	2.1	5.0	3.4	1.6	6.1	5.7	0.4	3.1	1.1	3543	82.0
	73.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	20.9	158	73.4
Greenwich	80.3	1.9	1.0	1.0	3.8	2.0	1.8	9.0	8.4	0.6	2.1	2.7	3083	80.3
Hackney	80.7	2.5	2.3	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	7.1	6.3	0.8	2.5	6.3	1692	80.7
Havering	79.7	4.3	1.4	3.0	6.1	3.5	2.6	6.7	6.3	0.4	0.8	2.4	3183	79.7
Lewisham	89.3	2.5	1.9	0.5	1.6	0.8	0.8	3.6	3.0	0.6	0.9	2.1	2576	89.3
Newham	79.0	2.3	1.8	0.5	2.0	0.7	1.3	8.1	7.4	0.8	2.9	5.7	4020	79.0
Redbridge	86.3	2.2	1.3	0.9	2.1	0.8	1.3	4.9	4.4	0.5	2.2	2.3	3194	86.3
Tower Hamlets	79.1	5.4	4.8	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.7	7.3	6.7	0.6	0.9	5.8	2771	79.1
West London	84.4	1.8	0.8	1.0	2.3	0.9	1.4	5.4	5.0	0.4	4.1	2.0	15280	84.4
Brent	90.3	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	3.6	3.0	0.5	1.6	2.9	2449	90.3
Ealing	83.9	2.5	1.1	1.4	1.8	0.6	1.2	4.4	4.1	0.3	5.6	1.8	3084	83.9
Hammersmith & Fulham	78.7	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.9	6.1	5.5	0.6	11.4	1.1	1399	78.7
Harrow	88.6	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.7	0.8	0.9	2.3	1.9	0.4	0.7	4.8	2269	88.6
Hillingdon	81.5	1.9	0.4	1.5	4.8	2.0	2.8	8.3	7.9	0.4	2.6	0.9	3203	81.5
Hounslow	82.5	1.8	0.9	0.9	2.4	1.0	1.4	7.0	6.6	0.3	5.6	0.8	2876	82.5



## Eastern

	Full time education	Government supported training			Employment			Not settled			Moved out of contact	No response	Survey Total	In Learning
		Total	Non employed status	Employed status	Total	With training	Without training	Total	Active	Not Active				
EAST OF ENGLAND	79.4	3.8	2.1	1.8	7.4	5.3	2.1	6.7	6.1	0.6	0.9	1.7	70970	88.6
Bedford & Luton	83.4	2.7	2.3	0.4	4.9	0.6	4.3	6.2	5.6	0.5	0.0	2.8	9948	86.7
Bedfordshire	83.4	2.7	2.3	0.4	4.9	0.6	4.3	6.2	5.6	0.5	0.0	2.8	4974	86.7
Luton	83.4	2.7	2.3	0.4	4.9	0.6	4.3	6.2	5.6	0.5	0.0	2.8	4974	86.7
Cambs & Peterborough	78.7	5.2	2.5	2.6	6.8	4.9	1.9	5.7	5.2	0.5	3.0	0.7	8686	88.8
Cambridgeshire	80.0	4.4	1.8	2.6	6.7	5.3	1.4	5.2	4.8	0.4	3.0	0.7	6349	89.7
City of Peterborough	75.1	7.3	4.4	2.9	7.0	3.7	3.3	7.1	6.3	0.8	2.9	0.6	2337	86.1
Essex Southend & Thurrock	77.9	4.0	2.4	1.7	9.6	8.5	1.1	7.1	6.5	0.6	0.0	1.3	21173	90.5
Essex	78.0	4.1	2.3	1.7	9.9	8.8	1.1	6.8	6.3	0.6	0.0	1.1	17164	90.9
Southend-on-Sea	79.8	4.9	3.7	1.2	7.1	6.2	0.9	6.8	6.1	0.7	0.0	1.3	2195	91.0
Thurrock	74.8	2.6	1.1	1.5	9.2	8.3	0.9	9.9	9.6	0.3	0.0	3.4	1814	85.8
Hertfordshire	82.3	3.1	1.5	1.6	6.0	4.5	1.5	5.0	4.6	0.5	1.2	2.3	13494	89.9
Norfolk	75.8	4.2	2.2	2.0	8.7	6.5	2.2	8.0	7.3	0.7	1.7	1.6	9331	86.4
Suffolk	78.7	3.9	1.3	2.6	6.5	3.5	3.1	8.4	7.8	0.6	1.0	1.4	8338	86.2

## South West

	Full time education	Government supported training			Employment			Not settled			Moved out of contact	No response	Survey Total	In Learning
		Total	Non employed status	Employed status	Total	With training	Without training	Total	Active	Not Active				
SOUTH WEST	79.5	6.0	2.4	3.5	7.1	5.1	2.1	5.3	4.8	0.5	0.8	1.3	11260	90.6
Bournemouth Dorset & Poole	82.6	4.9	1.5	3.3	6.9	5.2	1.7	4.3	4.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	2260	92.7
Bournemouth	74.6	7.8	4.1	3.7	6.3	3.4	2.9	7.7	6.8	0.9	1.7	1.9	3560	85.8
Dorset	83.9	4.1	0.9	3.2	6.5	5.0	1.4	3.4	3.2	0.3	0.8	1.4	2337	93.0
Poole	79.5	6.1	2.3	3.8	8.8	7.0	1.8	4.7	4.1	0.6	0.3	0.6	3103	92.6
Cornwall & Devon	79.1	2.8	0.7	2.1	6.7	1.2	5.5	7.0	6.2	0.7	3.2	1.2	7779	83.1
Cornwall	77.8	3.2	0.7	2.5	7.0	0.8	6.2	9.1	8.3	0.7	2.3	0.6	2438	81.8
Devon	79.7	2.6	0.7	1.9	6.6	1.4	5.2	6.0	5.3	0.7	3.6	1.5	5341	83.7
Plymouth	79.5	6.0	2.4	3.5	7.1	5.1	2.1	5.3	4.8	0.5	0.8	1.3	11260	90.6
Torbay	82.6	4.9	1.5	3.3	6.9	5.2	1.7	4.3	4.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	2260	92.7
Gloucestershire	74.6	7.8	4.1	3.7	6.3	3.4	2.9	7.7	6.8	0.9	1.7	1.9	3560	85.8
Somerset	83.9	4.1	0.9	3.2	6.5	5.0	1.4	3.4	3.2	0.3	0.8	1.4	2337	93.0
West of England	79.5	6.1	2.3	3.8	8.8	7.0	1.8	4.7	4.1	0.6	0.3	0.6	3103	92.6
Bath & North East Somerset	79.1	2.8	0.7	2.1	6.7	1.2	5.5	7.0	6.2	0.7	3.2	1.2	7779	83.1
Bristol	77.8	3.2	0.7	2.5	7.0	0.8	6.2	9.1	8.3	0.7	2.3	0.6	2438	81.8
North Somerset	79.7	2.6	0.7	1.9	6.6	1.4	5.2	6.0	5.3	0.7	3.6	1.5	5341	83.7
South Gloucestershire	79.5	6.0	2.4	3.5	7.1	5.1	2.1	5.3	4.8	0.5	0.8	1.3	11260	90.6
Wiltshire & Swindon	82.6	4.9	1.5	3.3	6.9	5.2	1.7	4.3	4.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	2260	92.7
Swindon	74.6	7.8	4.1	3.7	6.3	3.4	2.9	7.7	6.8	0.9	1.7	1.9	3560	85.8
Wiltshire	83.9	4.1	0.9	3.2	6.5	5.0	1.4	3.4	3.2	0.3	0.8	1.4	2337	93.0

## West Midlands

	Full time education	Government supported training			Employment			Not settled			Moved out of contact	No response	Survey Total	In Learning
		Total	Non employed status	Employed status	Total	With training	Without training	Total	Active	Not Active				
WEST MIDLANDS	77.6	6.1	4.0	2.1	5.8	3.4	2.4	7.5	6.7	0.7	1.1	2.0	71934	87.1
Birmingham & Solihull	78.2	3.7	2.3	1.5	3.0	2.1	0.9	8.2	7.5	0.7	3.4	3.4	17033	84.0
Birmingham	77.6	3.7	2.5	1.2	2.7	1.9	0.9	8.3	7.5	0.8	3.8	3.8	13943	83.2
Solihull	81.2	3.8	1.2	2.6	4.2	2.8	1.3	7.8	7.5	0.3	1.6	1.5	3090	87.8
Black Country	75.8	6.5	5.1	1.4	5.4	1.8	3.6	8.8	7.9	0.9	0.0	3.6	15345	84.1
Dudley	76.9	6.2	4.7	1.5	5.2	1.8	3.5	8.2	7.6	0.6	0.0	3.5	4249	84.8
Sandwell	73.0	7.3	5.8	1.5	6.6	2.1	4.5	9.5	8.5	1.0	0.0	3.6	3783	82.4
Walsall	77.8	6.8	5.4	1.4	4.3	1.4	2.9	7.5	6.8	0.7	0.0	3.6	4073	86.0
Wolverhampton	75.0	5.7	4.5	1.2	5.4	1.9	3.4	10.2	8.9	1.3	0.0	3.6	3240	82.7
Coventry & Warwick	80.0	5.9	3.2	2.8	6.5	6.1	0.5	6.6	5.9	0.8	0.4	0.5	11043	92.0
Coventry	79.6	7.3	4.4	2.9	5.7	5.3	0.4	6.4	5.4	1.0	0.4	0.6	4233	92.3
Warwickshire	80.3	5.0	2.4	2.7	7.0	6.5	0.5	6.8	6.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	6810	91.8
Hereford & Worcester	80.8	4.3	3.2	1.1	8.7	3.9	4.8	5.4	4.7	0.7	0.1	0.7	8735	89.0
Herefordshire	78.7	5.9	3.1	2.8	9.1	3.5	5.6	5.6	5.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	2079	88.0
Worcestershire	81.4	3.8	3.2	0.6	8.5	4.0	4.5	5.3	4.6	0.7	0.1	0.8	6656	89.3
Shropshire Telford & Wrekin	77.1	6.4	3.8	2.6	7.8	3.9	3.9	7.2	6.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	5865	87.4
Shropshire	78.4	5.9	2.9	3.0	9.0	4.5	4.5	5.6	5.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	3600	88.8
Telford & Wrekin	75.1	7.2	5.3	1.9	5.9	2.9	3.0	9.8	8.8	1.0	0.8	1.3	2265	85.2
Staffordshire	75.1	9.7	6.0	3.7	6.4	4.1	2.3	7.2	6.5	0.6	0.6	1.1	13913	88.9
Staffordshire	76.8	9.1	5.2	3.9	6.5	4.2	2.3	6.2	5.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	10796	90.1
Stoke on Trent	69.5	11.6	8.5	3.1	6.2	3.7	2.5	10.4	9.3	1.1	0.5	1.8	3117	84.8

## East Midlands

	Full time education	Government supported training			Employment			Not settled			Moved out of contact	No response	Survey Total	In Learning
		Total	<i>Non employed status</i>	<i>Employed status</i>	Total	<i>With training</i>	<i>Without training</i>	Total	Active	Not Active				
EAST MIDLANDS	75.7	6.0	3.4	2.7	7.9	4.8	3.1	7.9	7.1	0.8	1.1	1.2	54668	86.7
Derbyshire CXP	73.4	7.9	5.2	2.7	8.9	5.1	3.8	8.0	7.2	0.8	1.4	0.4	12174	86.4
City of Derby LEA	70.8	8.8	6.4	2.3	8.2	4.8	3.3	10.4	9.2	1.2	1.3	0.6	2937	84.5
Derbyshire LEA	74.2	7.7	4.8	2.9	9.2	5.2	4.0	7.2	6.6	0.7	1.4	0.3	9237	87.1
Leicester CXP	77.2	4.2	2.9	1.3	7.7	3.0	4.7	8.3	7.7	0.6	0.0	2.5	11734	84.6
Leicester City LEA	77.0	3.9	3.7	0.3	4.8	1.3	3.5	10.9	10.0	0.9	0.0	3.3	3792	82.3
Leicestershire LEA	77.3	4.3	2.5	1.8	9.1	3.9	5.2	7.1	6.6	0.5	0.0	2.1	7942	85.6
Lincolnshire & Rutland CXP	78.6	5.8	2.9	2.8	7.8	4.9	2.9	5.7	5.1	0.6	1.8	0.2	9529	89.4
Lincolnshire LEA	78.5	5.9	3.0	2.9	7.7	4.6	3.1	5.8	5.2	0.6	1.8	0.2	9039	89.1
Rutland LEA	80.4	4.7	2.7	2.0	10.0	9.2	0.8	3.1	2.9	0.2	1.8	0.0	490	94.3
Northamptonshire CXP	73.9	7.2	3.6	3.6	7.9	6.5	1.5	7.7	6.6	1.1	1.7	1.5	12753	87.6
Nottinghamshire CXP	69.5	7.4	4.2	3.2	6.0	4.5	1.6	11.3	9.6	1.8	2.0	3.7	2962	81.4
City of Nottingham LEA	75.2	7.2	3.4	3.8	8.5	7.1	1.5	6.6	5.7	0.9	1.6	0.8	9791	89.5
Nottinghamshire LEA	76.7	4.3	1.6	2.7	6.9	4.4	2.6	10.0	9.3	0.8	0.8	1.3	8478	85.3

## Yorkshire & The Humber

	Full time education	Government supported training			Employment			Not settled			Moved out of contact	No response	Survey Total	In Learning
		Total	Non employed status	Employed status	Total	With training	Without training	Total	Active	Not Active				
YORKS & THE HUMBER	73.4	7.4	3.6	3.9	7.3	4.8	2.5	8.7	7.8	0.9	1.7	1.5	65688	85.7
Humber	76.4	8.1	4.4	3.7	4.6	1.8	2.8	7.2	6.3	1.0	1.2	2.5	12040	86.3
East Riding	79.2	8.4	2.4	6.1	5.2	2.3	2.9	4.3	3.8	0.5	1.4	1.5	4126	90.0
Kingston upon Hull	71.0	11.1	7.9	3.2	3.8	2.1	1.7	10.4	9.0	1.5	0.8	2.9	3363	84.2
North East Lincolnshire	78.2	5.5	2.7	2.8	6.4	1.8	4.6	8.1	7.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	2265	85.4
North Lincolnshire	77.6	5.7	4.5	1.2	2.8	0.5	2.4	7.0	6.0	1.0	1.7	5.1	2286	83.8
York & North Yorkshire	77.8	3.1	1.1	2.0	10.0	7.5	2.5	4.7	4.3	0.4	2.7	1.7	9559	88.5
York	78.2	2.9	1.3	1.6	10.1	7.0	3.1	4.0	3.6	0.4	3.0	1.8	7564	88.1
North Yorkshire	76.5	4.0	0.5	3.5	9.6	9.4	0.2	7.2	6.8	0.4	1.3	1.5	1995	89.9
South Yorkshire	69.3	10.2	4.0	6.2	7.3	4.8	2.5	10.9	10.0	1.0	1.2	0.9	16603	84.5
Barnsley	66.4	11.0	3.9	7.1	8.0	5.5	2.4	12.7	11.3	1.4	1.1	0.9	2764	82.9
Doncaster	68.4	9.5	2.4	7.1	7.2	5.0	2.2	12.1	11.4	0.7	1.8	0.7	4029	83.1
Rotherham	70.8	8.0	2.5	5.5	7.8	5.4	2.4	11.7	10.7	1.0	1.3	0.3	3874	84.3
Sheffield	70.4	11.8	6.2	5.6	6.7	4.0	2.7	8.8	7.9	0.9	0.6	1.5	5936	86.4
West Yorkshire	72.9	7.0	3.8	3.2	7.5	5.1	2.3	9.5	8.5	1.0	1.8	1.3	27486	85.1
Bradford	73.1	8.3	4.5	3.8	5.4	2.9	2.5	8.8	8.0	0.8	3.1	1.1	6464	84.4
Calderdale	77.5	8.1	4.8	3.3	5.4	3.2	2.1	8.0	7.2	0.7	0.0	1.1	2803	88.8
Kirklees	73.2	9.2	5.0	4.2	6.2	3.5	2.7	9.9	8.5	1.4	0.0	1.5	5022	86.0
Leeds	73.3	5.6	2.7	2.9	7.9	6.1	1.8	9.2	8.4	0.8	2.8	1.2	8937	85.0
Wakefield	68.3	4.6	2.7	1.9	12.4	9.6	2.8	11.8	10.3	1.5	1.2	1.7	4260	82.6

## North West

	Full time education	Government supported training			Employment			Not settled			Moved out of contact	No response	Survey Total	In Learning
		Total	Non employed status	Employed status	Total	With training	Without training	Total	Active	Not Active				
<b>NORTH WEST</b>	75.7	8.0	3.3	4.6	5.9	3.9	2.1	8.1	7.3	0.7	1.2	1.0	93730	87.7
Cheshire & Warrington	80.3	4.6	1.2	3.4	7.3	4.8	2.4	5.7	5.1	0.6	1.4	0.1	11800	90.4
Cheshire	80.4	4.5	1.3	3.3	7.1	5.0	2.1	5.7	5.2	0.5	1.6	0.1	9222	90.6
Warrington	79.6	5.0	1.0	3.9	7.8	4.3	3.6	5.8	5.0	0.8	0.7	0.2	2578	89.8
Cumbria	74.5	10.3	3.2	7.1	6.9	5.0	1.9	6.4	5.5	0.9	1.2	0.7	6687	89.9
Greater Manchester	75.2	7.4	3.1	4.3	5.5	3.5	2.0	9.3	8.6	0.7	1.2	1.4	34423	86.1
Bolton	71.5	8.8	3.0	5.8	6.4	3.1	3.4	10.9	10.3	0.5	0.5	2.0	4073	83.4
Bury	75.7	7.8	2.5	5.3	6.6	4.4	2.2	8.5	8.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	2687	88.1
Manchester	76.5	4.9	3.2	1.7	4.0	2.7	1.3	9.8	8.6	1.2	2.3	2.6	5365	84.1
Oldham	78.9	8.2	4.4	3.7	3.4	1.0	2.5	7.3	6.8	0.5	1.2	0.5	2407	88.5
Rochdale	75.4	6.1	3.5	2.6	6.9	6.2	0.6	8.8	8.1	0.7	1.4	1.4	2881	87.9
Salford	67.7	10.3	5.7	4.6	8.1	6.3	1.8	11.0	9.8	1.2	1.7	1.1	2724	84.4
Stockport	75.6	7.4	1.8	5.6	6.3	3.6	2.8	8.8	8.3	0.6	1.1	0.8	3706	86.5
Tameside	75.5	6.4	3.2	3.3	5.7	2.8	2.9	9.3	8.6	0.7	1.1	1.8	3222	84.9
Trafford	83.8	4.8	1.2	3.6	3.3	2.5	0.8	6.1	5.8	0.4	0.5	1.5	3123	91.1
Wigan	72.0	10.3	3.1	7.2	5.2	3.1	2.1	10.9	10.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	4235	85.6
Greater Merseyside	75.9	9.1	5.8	3.3	5.8	3.4	2.3	7.7	7.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	20824	88.4
Halton	71.5	10.4	7.1	3.3	6.9	5.2	1.7	8.6	7.8	0.9	1.9	0.5	1644	87.2
Knowsley	73.5	10.1	7.1	3.0	5.3	3.4	1.9	9.3	8.7	0.6	0.5	1.3	2059	86.9
Liverpool	74.9	9.4	6.0	3.4	5.4	3.3	2.1	8.2	7.5	0.8	1.0	1.0	6255	87.6
Sefton	80.2	7.1	3.6	3.4	5.5	2.9	2.7	5.6	5.4	0.2	0.8	0.7	4005	90.2
St Helens	74.1	10.7	7.8	2.9	6.6	4.0	2.6	7.9	6.8	1.0	0.8	0.0	2338	88.8
Wirral	76.9	8.7	5.4	3.3	5.8	3.3	2.5	7.6	6.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	4523	88.9
Lancashire	74.3	9.0	2.5	6.5	5.8	4.0	1.8	8.4	7.5	0.9	1.4	1.1	19996	87.3
Blackburn with Darwen	73.6	9.3	4.5	4.9	5.7	5.0	0.6	8.8	7.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	2226	88.0
Blackpool	73.2	6.7	1.6	5.0	6.1	3.8	2.3	10.2	8.9	1.2	2.4	1.4	2123	83.7
Lancashire	74.6	9.2	2.4	6.9	5.8	3.9	1.9	8.1	7.3	0.8	1.2	1.0	15647	87.7

## North East

	Full time education	Government supported training			Employment			Not settled			Moved out of contact	No response	Survey Total	In Learning
		Total	<i>Non employed status</i>	<i>Employed status</i>	Total	<i>With training</i>	<i>Without training</i>	Total	Active	Not Active				
NORTH EAST	73.6	9.1	6.1	3.0	4.9	3.4	1.5	9.2	8.3	0.9	0.8	2.3	33498	86.1
Durham	72.6	10.4	4.9	5.5	5.1	1.6	3.5	10.1	9.0	1.1	0.5	1.3	6279	84.7
Northumberland	74.8	6.8	2.7	4.1	6.2	4.3	1.8	9.2	8.2	0.9	1.2	1.9	4063	85.9
Tees Valley	74.3	9.7	6.9	2.8	3.2	2.2	1.0	7.4	6.5	0.9	1.2	3.7	9160	86.7
Darlington	73.7	6.8	4.3	2.5	5.2	3.2	1.9	6.8	5.6	1.2	4.1	2.6	1337	84.5
Hartlepool	78.3	7.2	5.6	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.5	6.5	5.2	1.3	0.9	5.2	1290	86.8
Middlesbrough	70.1	10.0	7.2	2.8	2.4	1.0	1.4	10.4	9.5	0.9	0.8	5.8	1847	81.5
Redcar & Cleveland	73.4	10.9	7.7	3.2	2.5	1.2	1.3	7.4	6.6	0.8	0.5	5.2	2107	85.7
Stockton-On-Tees	76.5	11.5	8.2	3.3	4.4	4.0	0.4	5.9	5.3	0.6	0.8	0.7	2579	92.2
Tyne & Wear	73.1	8.7	7.0	1.8	5.4	4.7	0.8	10.1	9.2	0.9	0.6	2.0	13996	86.5
Gateshead	72.3	8.4	6.0	2.3	7.0	4.6	2.5	10.0	9.0	1.0	0.6	1.7	2227	85.2
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	75.5	5.0	4.5	0.5	4.3	3.5	0.7	10.4	9.4	0.9	0.8	4.1	3406	84.0
North Tyneside	75.0	6.9	5.4	1.5	5.2	4.5	0.7	10.2	9.6	0.5	0.4	2.3	2399	86.5
South Tyneside	72.3	11.8	8.6	3.2	6.0	5.5	0.5	7.8	6.8	1.0	0.4	1.7	2060	89.7
Sunderland	70.7	11.7	9.8	1.9	5.4	5.3	0.1	11.2	10.3	0.9	0.7	0.4	3904	87.7

## 6. Activity status of young men and women

It is well recognised that the pathways followed by young men and women beyond 16 are significantly different. The Activity Survey data shows these broad differences in Table 12. Reflecting the picture shown by other sources of data, young women are considerably more likely than young men to be in full-time education after Year 11. Conversely, young men are more likely to be in the labour market, whether in training or employment. Young men are also more likely to be 'not settled' in full-time activity and to be out of contact with the service. However, a slightly larger proportion of young women are not active in the labour market. This pattern is unchanged since 1996, although the percentage figures have varied from year to year.

**Table 12 – The activity status of males and females completing Year 11 in 2006**

	Male	Female	Total
Full-time education	73.7%	82.2%	77.9%
Government supported training	6.9%	4.1%	5.6%
- training scheme funded by Government	3.3%	2.2%	2.8%
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	3.6%	1.9%	2.8%
Employment outside Government supported training	7.8%	4.0%	5.9%
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding	4.8%	2.6%	3.7%
- job without planned training	3.0%	1.4%	2.2%
Not settled	8.0%	6.6%	7.3%
- not active in the labour market	0.4%	0.9%	0.7%
- economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment	7.6%	5.7%	6.7%
Moved out of contact of Connexions/Careers service	1.5%	1.4%	1.5%
No response to follow-up	1.9%	1.6%	1.7%
Refused to participate in survey	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total in Survey</b>	<b>322,354</b>	<b>308,204</b>	<b>630,558</b>
of whom in learning %	85.6%	89.0%	87.2%

Comparisons with 2005 show that participation in full time education for young men and young women has risen by nearly 4% in both cases. Both groups show a reduction in those moving out of contact or not responding to the survey.



## **7. Early post-16 activities by ethnic status of young people**

The specification for the annual Activity Survey requires Connexions services to present their data by ethnic categories, using the classification endorsed by the Council for Racial Equality and used in the 2001 Population Census.

Many Connexions services have not fulfilled their requirement satisfactorily, and report increasing difficulty in obtaining ethnic categorisation from schools or LEAs, in some cases due to the need to consult young people on the category which best reflect their ethnic origins. This lack of information in the 2004 survey reached over 14% the worst level ever seen in the survey, the figure for 2006 has dropped to just under 9%, a three percentage point decrease.

The lack of information about ethnicity threatens the reliability of the data in any analysis of the results where ethnic grouping is a key issue. It is consistently the case that the group whose ethnicity is not known has strikingly different patterns from most other groupings.

As in previous years any Local Authority area where the return showed a percentage of 'ethnicity not known' of more than 11% of their young people has been excluded from analysis in this section. On these grounds 51 of the 150 LA areas would be omitted, leaving a client base of 421,367 (66% of the cohort).

Five Local authority areas report that more than 40% of the client group being in the "not known" category: Northumberland (86.7%) ;Solihull (49.0%); Camden (48.6%); Swindon (48.5%) and Haringey (40.2%). Some areas have made significant progress to reduce the proportion of those whose ethnicity is not known. Most notable are Salford; Kent; North Lincolnshire; Torbay; Stockport; Tameside; Brighton & Hove; Cornwall; Barking & Dagenham; Havering; these areas have achieved more than 20% reduction in the number of not knowns. Disappointingly the proportion has increased in 59 local authority areas, with Northumberland moving from 57.2% in 2004 to nearly 87% in 2006.

**Table 13 – Local Authority Areas not included in the Ethnic analysis by proportion of client group in the “not known” category**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Northumberland	86.7%	Gateshead	15.8%
Solihull	49.0%	Dorset	15.6%
Camden	48.6%	Lincolnshire	15.2%
Swindon	48.5%	Calderdale	15.0%
Haringey	40.2%	Thurrock	14.9%
Hammersmith & Fulham	37.0%	Reading	14.3%
Buckinghamshire	32.5%	West Sussex	14.1%
Wokingham	28.4%	Bracknell Forest	14.0%
Bournemouth	26.2%	Kirklees	13.8%
Portsmouth	25.1%	Stockport	13.8%
Middlesbrough	23.3%	Plymouth	13.7%
Islington	23.3%	Northamptonshire	13.6%
North Tyneside	23.2%	Barnet	13.6%
Poole	22.6%	Blackpool	13.6%
Enfield	22.4%	Redcar & Cleveland	13.1%
Hampshire	21.8%	Devon	12.7%
Lambeth	21.8%	Birmingham	12.7%
Medway	21.2%	Manchester	12.4%
North Somerset	20.6%	Cornwall	12.4%
West Berkshire	20.0%	Greenwich	12.4%
Kent	19.7%	Windsor & Maidenhead	12.0%
Kensington & Chelsea	18.2%	Bath & North East Somerset	11.7%
Wiltshire	18.0%	Cambridgeshire	11.7%
Wakefield	17.6%	City of Westminster	11.5%
Bristol	16.3%	Bury	11.4%
Hackney	16.1%		

**Table 14 – Local Authority Areas Included in the Ethnic analysis by proportion of client group in the “not known” category**

<b>Local Authority Area</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Local Authority Area</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
York	10.8%	City of Nottingham	6.9%
Kingston upon Hull	10.3%	Shropshire	6.5%
Blackburn with Darwen	9.9%	Milton Keynes	6.3%
Brent	9.8%	North Lincolnshire	6.3%
Redbridge	8.9%	Harrow	6.2%
City of London	8.9%	Hounslow	5.8%
Torbay	8.4%	Waltham Forest	5.8%
Luton	8.4%	Southwark	5.5%
Bedfordshire	8.4%	Southampton	5.1%
Essex	8.0%	Slough	5.0%
Somerset	7.7%	Lancashire	4.9%
Derbyshire	7.4%	Surrey	4.8%
Dudley	6.9%	South Gloucestershire	4.8%

<b>Local Authority Area</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Sandwell	4.8%
Wandsworth	4.8%
Southend-on-Sea	4.6%
Brighton & Hove	4.5%
City of Peterborough	4.3%
Norfolk	4.2%
Sheffield	4.2%
Oxfordshire	4.1%
Croydon	4.0%
Cheshire	4.0%
Sunderland	4.0%
East Sussex	3.9%
Newham	3.9%
Tower Hamlets	3.8%
Tameside	3.8%
Hillingdon	3.2%
Cumbria	3.1%
Havering	3.1%
Rutland	3.1%
Staffordshire	2.9%
Stockton-On-Tees	2.9%
Bexley	2.7%
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	2.7%
Durham	2.5%
Suffolk	2.4%
Hertfordshire	2.4%
Bolton	2.1%
South Tyneside	2.1%
Barking & Dagenham	2.0%
Bromley	2.0%
City of Derby	1.9%
Telford & Wrekin	1.7%
Isle of Wight	1.6%
Leicestershire	1.6%
Gloucestershire	1.6%
Knowsley	1.6%
Ealing	1.4%

<b>Local Authority Area</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
East Riding	1.3%
Darlington	1.2%
Barnsley	1.2%
Stoke on Trent	1.1%
Wolverhampton	1.1%
Trafford	1.1%
Lewisham	1.0%
Sefton	1.0%
North East Lincolnshire	0.9%
Wigan	0.9%
Liverpool	0.9%
Leicester City	0.8%
Merton	0.8%
Nottinghamshire	0.8%
Doncaster	0.7%
Richmond-Upon-Thames	0.6%
Halton	0.6%
St Helens	0.6%
Rotherham	0.5%
Wirral	0.5%
Worcestershire	0.5%
Hartlepool	0.4%
Sutton	0.3%
Oldham	0.2%
Warrington	0.2%
Herefordshire	0.2%
Leeds	0.2%
Kingston-Upon-Thames	0.1%
Walsall	0.1%
Warwickshire	0.1%
Salford	0.1%
Rochdale	0.1%
Coventry	0.0%
Bradford	0.0%
North Yorkshire	0.0%

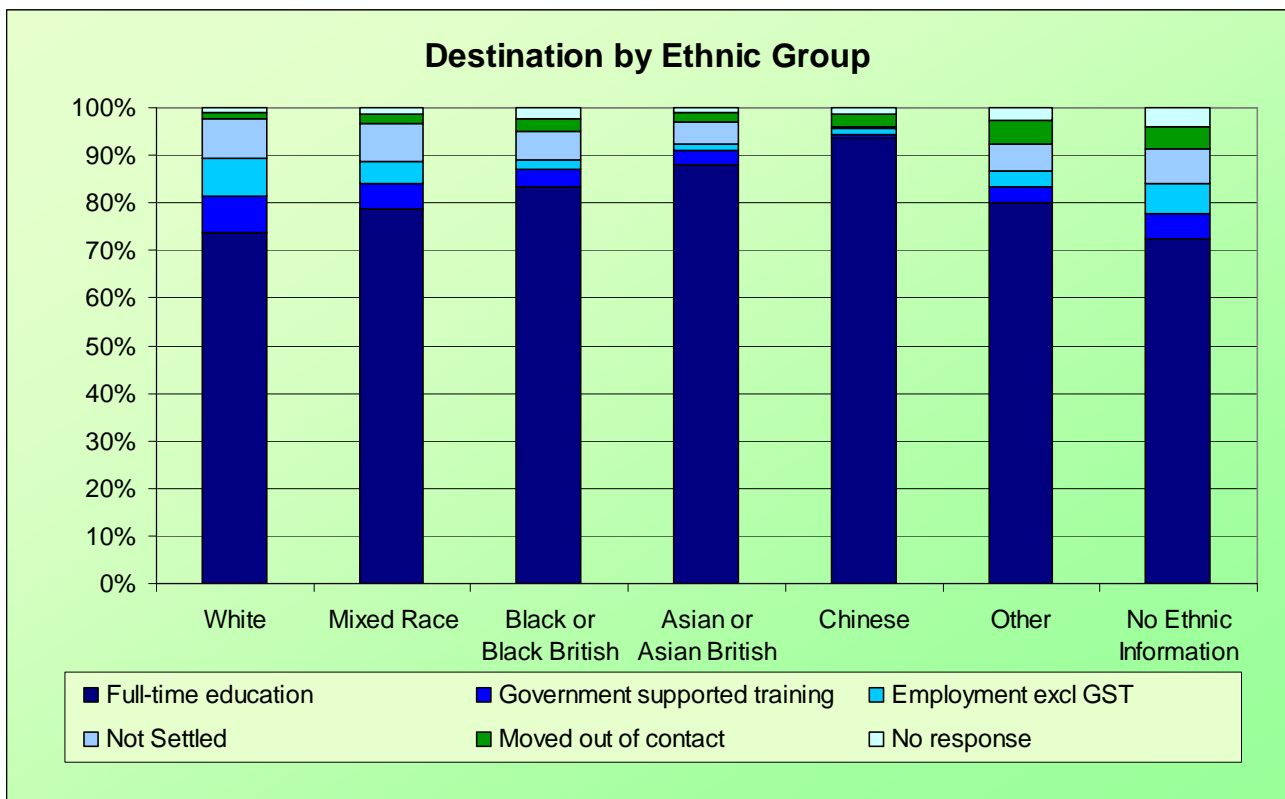
**Table 15 Activity status of year 11 completers - Headline Analysis of Ethnic Grouping**

	White	Mixed Race	Black or Black British	Asian or Asian British	Chinese	Other	No Ethnic Information	TOTAL
Full-time education	76.1	82.2	87.3	89.7	95.2	82.2	74.2	77.5
Government supported training	6.7	4.2	2.3	2.3	0.3	2.6	4.3	6.0
- training scheme funded by Government	3.3	3.1	1.9	1.8	0.1	1.7	2.5	3.1
- job, including training which is supported by Government funding	3.3	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.9	1.8	2.9
Employment outside Government supported training	7.0	3.5	1.0	1.0	0.6	3.2	5.5	6.2
- job, including planned training which is not supported by Government funding	4.5	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	2.0	3.1	3.9
- job without planned training	2.5	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.2	2.3	2.3
Not settled	7.8	7.1	4.2	3.8	1.0	5.5	6.6	7.3
- not active in the labour market	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.7
- economically active but not in full-time education, training or employment	7.1	6.3	3.5	3.4	0.9	4.8	5.6	6.6
Moved out of contact	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.6	3.6	4.5	1.3
No response to follow-up	1.4	1.7	3.2	1.6	1.2	2.9	4.8	1.6
Refused to participate in survey	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
<b>Total in Survey</b>	<b>351,828</b>	<b>8,049</b>	<b>13,680</b>	<b>27,231</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>4,448</b>	<b>14,721</b>	<b>421,367</b>
<b>% In learning</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>87.5</b>

The figures are very similar to the headline information in terms of the proportions in full-time learning, though slightly fewer of the ethnic analysis subset were in full-time education, and slightly more were in government supported training and in employment.

Table 16 gives a detailed breakdown of ethnicity categories, and shows as in previous years, that Indian and Chinese young people are more likely to be both in full-time education and in learning, and less likely to be in government supported training or employment.

As in previous years “White” young people are less likely to be in full-time education and more likely to be in government supported training or employment than minority ethnic peers. The figures for those in the “Mixed Race” categories better reflect the other groups in terms of participation, an upturn on the information available in the 2005 survey. It should be noted that the numbers reported in some categories are extremely low and must therefore be treated with extreme caution.



**Table 16 – Activity status of year 11 completers, Autumn 2006 by ethnic grouping**

	White			Mixed Race				Black or Black British			Asian or Asian British				Chinese	Other	No Ethnic Information
	British	Irish	Other	White and Black Caribbean	White and Black African	White and Asian	Other	Black Caribbean	Black African	Other	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other			
Full-time education	75.9	77.9	80.8	77.7	84.0	88.0	83.5	86.2	89.7	84.9	93.8	86.3	86.4	90.4	95.2	82.2	74.2
Government supported training	6.7	4.3	4.0	6.3	3.0	2.1	3.4	3.3	1.0	3.0	1.2	3.2	4.0	0.8	0.3	2.6	4.3
training scheme funded by Government	3.3	1.8	2.0	4.8	2.1	1.6	2.3	2.7	0.9	2.3	0.7	2.7	3.7	0.6	0.1	1.7	2.5
job, with training supported by Government funding	3.4	2.4	1.9	1.5	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.8
Employment outside Government supported training	7.1	4.5	3.7	4.3	2.9	3.6	2.6	1.1	0.5	1.6	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.6	3.2	5.5
job with planned training	4.5	2.7	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.4	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	2.0	3.1
job without planned training	2.6	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.2	2.3
Not settled	7.8	7.2	5.9	9.3	5.3	4.3	6.9	5.2	2.8	4.9	2.2	5.4	5.5	2.4	1.0	5.5	6.6
- not active	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.0
- economically active	7.1	6.5	5.3	8.2	4.8	3.7	6.2	4.4	2.2	4.4	2.0	4.7	5.1	2.2	0.9	4.8	5.6
Moved out of contact of Connexions/Careers service	1.0	2.2	2.8	0.9	2.4	0.8	1.6	1.5	2.4	1.8	0.8	2.1	1.2	3.1	1.6	3.6	4.5
No response to follow-up	1.3	3.7	2.7	1.5	2.4	1.1	1.9	2.4	3.6	3.7	1.1	1.7	2.3	2.3	1.2	2.9	4.8
Refused to Participate	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total in Survey	342,740	1,519	7,569	3,030	792	1,587	2,640	5,273	5,527	2,880	10,693	9,375	4,066	3,097	1,410	4,448	14,721
% in learning	87.2	85.1	86.9	86.4	88.9	92.2	88.4	90.2	91.0	89.0	95.3	90.2	90.6	91.6	95.7	86.8	81.7

## 8. Occupational pattern of Year 11 young people entering employment and training in 2004

Connexions services companies were able to specify the occupational sector entered by 89% of those young people engaged in employment or training following Year 11. Two digit groupings from the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) were used to categorise the occupations, but as in earlier surveys, some groups have been collapsed and some disaggregated. For example, 'other skilled trades' covers all skilled trades other than construction and engineering (electrical and electronic trades, metal forming trades, vehicle trades, textiles, and miscellaneous others).

**Table 17 – Gender breakdown of Year 11 students entering training or work, by occupation (using Standard Occupational Classification headings)**

	Male	Female	TOTAL
<b>Managerial/professional</b>	2.5%	1.3%	2.1%
<b>Clerical/secretarial</b>	3.3%	12.2%	6.4%
<b>Skilled construction</b>	19.1%	1.1%	12.9%
<b>Skilled engineering</b>	5.4%	0.2%	3.6%
<b>Other skilled trades</b>	19.4%	2.4%	13.5%
<b>Protective service occupations</b>	2.3%	0.5%	1.7%
<b>Personal service occupations</b>	6.0%	40.8%	17.9%
Catering occupations	3.4%	6.0%	4.3%
Health care occupations	0.2%	2.8%	1.1%
Childcare & related occupations	0.2%	6.5%	2.4%
Hairdressing & related occupations	1.1%	23.7%	8.9%
Other personal service occupations	1.1%	1.7%	1.3%
<b>Sales occupations</b>	6.1%	14.7%	9.1%
<b>Plant/machine operatives</b>	2.4%	0.7%	1.9%
<b>Agriculture/forestry/fishing occupations</b>	3.2%	2.0%	2.8%
<b>Labouring and other elementary occupations</b>	19.7%	14.5%	17.9%
Unknown occupations	10.6%	9.6%	10.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47,551</b>	<b>24,915</b>	<b>72,466</b>

Table 17 analyses occupational sectors for males and females and for the total group. Ignoring the rather diverse group of labouring and other elementary occupations (20%), the five most popular types of employment are the same as last several years, although the order has changed slightly. The top five are personal service occupations (18%); skilled construction (13%); other skilled trades (13%); sales occupations (9%) and hairdressing occupations (9%);

As in the last four surveys, those young people who are known to be in employment but for whom there is no occupational classification have been included in the breakdown. This has had the effect of depressing other percentages when compared with previous years.

Generally speaking the relative proportions of young people in each type of job have stayed the same with only small variations in percentage terms.

The pattern of gender occupancy of different types of job or training in 2006 is shown in Table 17. The key features are:

- young men continue to dominate skilled trades;
- a massively bigger percentage of young women than men in the traditional female sectors of healthcare, childcare and hairdressing;

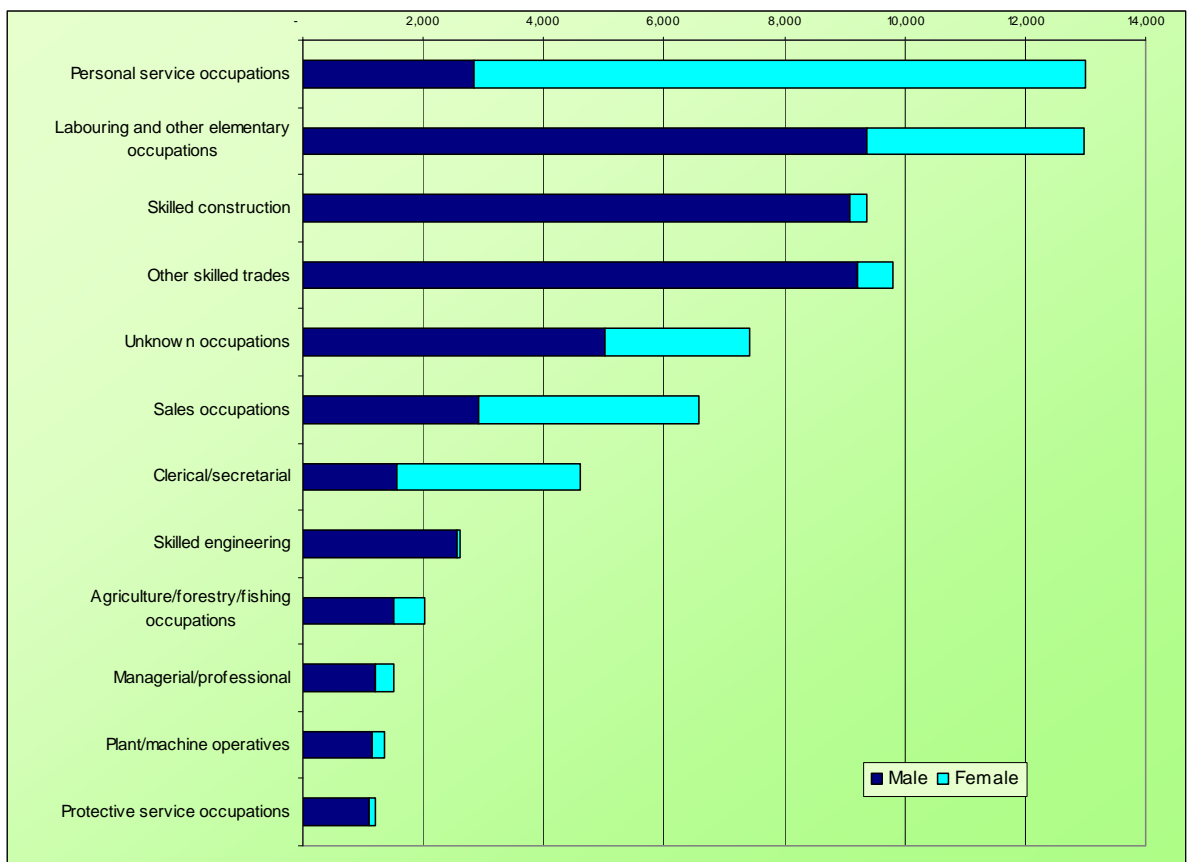


Table 18 compares the occupations entered by young white people with those from black and minority ethnic groupings, using data from the 99 local authority areas for which there was sufficient information on young people’s ethnicity (see Section 7 for details).

The number of young people from black and minority ethnic groups in training or employment for whom there is an occupational classification is relatively small (3,155) and represents less than 5% of this subset. This means that comparisons between the percentages in each sector should be made with caution.

The most notable differences between the proportion of young white people and those from black and minority ethnic groups are as follows:



- over twice as many young white people in skilled construction, and protective service occupations compared to black and minority ethnic groups;
- nearly 3 times as many black and ethnic minority ethnic groups in managerial/professional occupations
- proportionally more black and minority ethnic groups in sales and clerical/secretarial work.
- Significantly higher proportion of black and ethnic minority groups in labouring and unskilled occupations

**Table 18 – Ethnic breakdown of Year 11 Students entering training or work by occupation (%)**

	White	Black and Minority Ethnic Groups	No Ethnic Information	Ethnic Analysis Total
<b>Managerial/professional</b>	1.9%	5.5%	2.1%	2.1%
<b>Clerical/secretarial</b>	6.4%	7.9%	4.8%	6.4%
<b>Skilled construction</b>	13.2%	6.7%	13.8%	12.9%
<b>Skilled engineering</b>	3.8%	1.4%	3.0%	3.6%
<b>Other skilled trades</b>	13.8%	8.0%	13.7%	13.5%
<b>Protective service occupations</b>	1.7%	0.7%	1.9%	1.7%
<b>Personal service occupations</b>	18.0%	14.9%	18.6%	17.9%
Catering occupations	4.3%	3.2%	4.9%	4.3%
Health care occupations	1.1%	0.9%	0.6%	1.1%
Childcare & related occupations	2.3%	4.6%	1.8%	2.4%
Hairdressing & related occupations	9.0%	4.9%	9.5%	8.9%
Other personal service occupations	1.3%	1.3%	1.8%	1.3%
<b>Sales occupations</b>	9.0%	9.0%	9.7%	9.1%
<b>Plant/machine operatives</b>	1.9%	0.9%	1.8%	1.9%
<b>Agriculture/forestry /fishing occupations</b>	2.8%	1.8%	3.7%	2.8%
<b>Labouring and other elementary occupations</b>	17.7%	27.7%	14.7%	17.9%
<b>Unknown occupations</b>	9.8%	15.7%	12.3%	10.2%
<b>Total</b>	64,245	3,155	5,066	72,466

The shaded area gives a breakdown of the personal services category.

## **Relationship between Activity Survey and Statistical First Release participation rates**

These two administrative sources of information about 16 year olds use completely different methods and base populations to derive estimates of education and training rates. In the early 1990s the (then) Destinations Survey and DfE statistical bulletin rates differed by five percentage points or more for education. Trends during the 1990s were largely similar in both series, but with a narrowing of the gap on education rates. Both series underwent methodological changes (change from Destination to Activity Survey; change to ISR-based derivation of numbers in the FE sector for the statistical series).

The Connexions/Careers Service data were also affected by an increasing coverage of independent schools from the mid-1990s until recently. The higher participation rates for leavers from such schools boosted the overall education rate during a period when school and college data showed a decline in participation at 16. Whereas the formal DfE/DfEE/DfES series showed a peak of 72.6% in 1993 (which has still not been matched), the Careers Service data was almost stable between 1993 and 1998 (varying by only +/- 0.5% around the 68% mark). Subsequent revisions to the administrative series have also brought the two series closer together.

Two factors might suggest that the Activity Survey actually understates the education rate; a decline in independent sector coverage, and the addition to the base list of some individuals who would not have been on school registers in previous year (and who are highly likely to be 'Not Settled', whether in the learning Gateway or in other situations).

### **Independent schools**

In previous years there has been a discussion of the likely impact of the independent school effect on the national Activity Survey figures. The policy agenda for careers services since 1998 has emphasised work with those at risk of disengagement from learning. Independent schools, whilst never a high priority, have had a much lower level of service over the past year or so than in the mid-1990s. Unsurprisingly, Connexions services report far fewer independent schools covered in the Survey. Some schools provided names or information for whole cohorts, but in other cases services could only include in the Survey those who were helped individually. Having fewer independent sector students in the Survey might be expected to reduce slightly the education rate. There may of course be other data issues which complicate such analysis, including the earlier data collection period for the Activity Survey (September–November) than for school data (January).